

★风靡全国 ★畅销五年 ★中学生首选品牌

精英英语

Elite English

高一阅读完形周练测

丛书主编 邓保沧
本册主编 李艳梅

审读 [英] Steve Southern
[美] John Connor

上册

全国各版本教材适用

- 覆盖考纲内题材与体裁 内容时代性强
- 难度系数接近高考要求 注重训练实效
- 反复训练高频高考难点 打破思维瓶颈
- 文章都配有相对应图片 趣味学习相融

新蕾出版社

目录

CONTENTS

Week 1 昨日重现

快乐导读	1
星期一	1
星期二	3
星期三	5
星期四	7
星期五	9
周末小盘点	11

Week 2 乡间小路

快乐导读	15
星期一	15
星期二	17
星期三	19
星期四	21
星期五	23
周末小盘点	25

Week 3 雪绒花

快乐导读	29
星期一	29
星期二	31
星期三	33
星期四	35
星期五	37
周末小盘点	39

Week 4 圣杯之光

快乐导读	43
星期一	43
星期二	45
星期三	47
星期四	49
星期五	51
周末小盘点	53

Week 5 铃儿响叮当

快乐导读	57
星期一	57
星期二	59
星期三	61
星期四	63
星期五	65
周末小盘点	67

Week 6 雨中节奏

快乐导读	71
星期一	71
星期二	73
星期三	75
星期四	77
星期五	79
周末小盘点	81

Week 7 静寂之星

快乐导读	85
星期一	85
星期二	87
星期三	89
星期四	91
星期五	93
周末小盘点	95

Week 8 此情可待

快乐导读	99
星期一	99
星期二	101
星期三	103
星期四	105
星期五	107
周末小盘点	109

Week 9 崭新世界

快乐导读	113
星期一	113
星期二	115
星期三	117
星期四	119
星期五	121
周末小盘点	123

Week 10 柠檬树

快乐导读	127
星期一	127
星期二	129
星期三	131
星期四	133
星期五	135
周末小盘点	137

Week 11 爱的力量

快乐导读	141
星期一	141
星期二	143
星期三	145
星期四	147
星期五	149
周末小盘点	151

Week 12 Take my breath away

快乐导读	155
星期一	155
星期二	157
星期三	159
星期四	161
星期五	163
周末小盘点	165

Week 13 斯尔堡集市

快乐导读	169
星期一	169
星期二	171
星期三	173
星期四	175
星期五	177
周末小盘点	179

Week 14 说你说我

快乐导读	183
星期一	183
星期二	185
星期三	187
星期四	189
星期五	191
周末小盘点	193

Week 15 任其自然

快乐导读	197
星期一	197
星期二	199
星期三	201
星期四	203
星期五	205
周末小盘点	207
2008 模拟空间	211
阅读新题型	218
参考答案	224

week

1

昨日重现

Yesterday once more

快乐导读

When I was young I'd listen to the radio
Waiting for my favorite songs
When they played I'd sing along, it
made me smile.
Those were such happy times and not
so long ago

How I wondered where they'd gone.
But they're back again just like a long
lost friend
All the songs I love so well.
Every shalala every wo'wo still shines.
Every shing-a-ling-a-ling that they're
starting to sing so fine

星期一

A

词数 198

建议时间 4 分钟

难度 ★★★

正确率

In the latest Time Asia magazine, a hot name catches readers' eyes—Li Yuchun. She was selected as one of the Asia's Heroes 2005 and was titled "Iconoclast (打破旧偶像的人)".

The most popular.

In Chinese showbiz (娱乐界), seldom does a face on China's small screen really stand out. But Li Yuchun is an exception.

Li Yuchun has become one of the most popular figures in China after she won the televised American Idol-like singing contest. The show drew the largest audiences in the history of Chinese television. By the time the finale (结局) aired, some 400 million people were tuning in (观看).

She smashed norms.

Time Asia said, "What Li did possess was attitude, originality and a proud androgyny (中性化特征) that rejects Chinese norms (标准)." Li called herself "a tomboy", and she disregarded standards of Chinese girl pop.

Besides, "Li's victory was unusual in other ways; like American Idol, 'Super Voice Girls' is run democratically." It's the SMS votes that decided the winner in the finale.

A media expert of People's University said only something that smashes social norms could bring out such a response.

Li Yuchun now is portrayed more than just an entertainer.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

A. report a news story

B. find out something behind a news story

C. introduce a pop star

D. advise for a pop star

2. Li Yuchun was selected as one of the Asia's Heroes 2005 mainly because she _____.

A. won a singing contest

B. had won the most support from the fans

C. had become the most popular in China



- D. smashed the Chinese norms
3. The underlined word "smashes" in the passage can be best replaced by _____.
A. continues B. breaks C. changes D. pushes
4. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. young Chinese hate Chinese tradition
B. "Super Voice Girls" drew the largest audience in the history of Chinese television
C. "Super Voice Girls" is influenced by American value of idol
D. Li Yuchun has become a household name in Asia

B

词数 241 建议时间 5 分钟 难度 ★★★ 正确率

Everyone Needs Friends

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

No two people are just the same. Sometimes friends don't get along well. That doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up and go on being friends.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very sad. We miss them very much. But we call them and write to them. It could be that we would even see them again. And we can make new friends. It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.

Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. Many people are named after men or women who have been friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We think of these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live longer than people who don't. Why? It could be that they are happier. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take better care of yourself.

1. The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. that people are all friends B. that people need friends
C. how to get to know friends D. how to name a place
2. The first paragraph tells us _____.
A. none needs friends
B. we always need friends around us
C. making friends is the need in people's life
D. we need to be alone
3. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
A. People are not happy when their friends leave them.
B. People can know their friends in different ways.
C. People will never see their friends after their friends move away.
D. People like their friends very much if they get to know them.
4. Why do people who have friends live longer than those who don't?
A. Because they feel happier and are healthy.
B. Because they get a lot of help from their friends.
C. Because they take better care of their friends.
D. Because they are being well taken care of by their doctors.

爱心词汇栏

A Iconoclast 打破旧偶像的人 showbiz 娱乐界 finale 结局 tuning in 观看
originality and a proud androgyny 中性化特征 norms 标准

星期二

A

词数 226

建议时间 4 分钟

难度 ★★★

正确率

A Dog Has Needs and Feelings

A dog can't speak words, but it can "talk". It has feelings just as you do. At times it may feel angry or afraid. Watch a dog closely. You can see what it is trying to tell you. When you are afraid, you may look down shyly. A fearful dog looks away from you. It may run away too. When you are angry with people, you stare at them and press your lips together. An angry dog also stares. Sometimes the hair along its back stands up.

Do you feel guilty when you have done something you shouldn't? Dogs can feel guilty, too. At times when I come home, my dog gives me a guilty look. Then I know he's done something wrong.

Dogs need love and attention. Some dogs are very unhappy when they are left alone for a long time. Some dogs even snap if they don't get enough attention.

You may have a dog or you may know a dog. Treat it well if you want to have fun with it. Play with it. Take it on walks. Don't order it round too much. Try not to punish it one time and not the next for doing the same thing. Always remember, a dog has needs and feelings just as you do. Talk to a dog, and it'll talk to you, too.

- If a dog snaps at things, it is because it may _____.
A. feel lonely B. feel shy C. be fearful D. be disappointed
- Which of the following things does the writer advise you to do towards your dog?
A. Never punish the dog.
B. Never leave the dog alone.
C. Train the dog to take orders from you.
D. Treat it the way you want to be treated.
- Suppose you punish your dog for tearing up a shoe, what should you do next time it does so?
A. Talk to him. B. Punish it again.
C. Pay no attention to it. D. Take it out for a walk.
- The underlined word "guilty" in the second paragraph most probably means _____.
A. happy B. excited C. frightened D. sorry

B

词数 267

建议时间 15 分钟

难度 ★★★★★

正确率

The Annoyance of Growth

You must have heard these words like how happy it is to be a child. But would you honestly change places with a child? Think of the 1 at

1. A. times

C. months

2. A. results

B. days

D. years

B. exercises

school; the years spent living in constant fear of examinations and school 2. Every movement you make, every thought you think is 3 by some adults. Think of the 4 you had to go to bed early, you had to eat 5 thing that was supposed to be good for you. Remember 6 "gentle" pressure was given to you with words like "If you don't do as I say, I will..." I'm sure you will never forget!

7, these are only part of child's 8. No matter how kind and loving parents may be, children often 9 from some terrible and illogical 10 since they can't understand the world around them. They often have such fear in the dark or 11. Adults can 12 their fears with other adults 13 children have to face their fears alone.

But the most 14 part of childhood is a period when you 15 to go out of it, the period when you go into adolescence. Teenagers start 16 their parents and this causes them great unhappiness. There is 17 lack of self-confidence during this time. Adolescents pay much attention to their 18 and the impression they make on others. They feel shy, awkward and clumsy(笨拙的). Feelings are strong and hearts 19 broken. Teenagers 20 moments of great happiness or black despair. And through this period, adults seem to be unkind than ever.



- C. reports
3. A. observed
C. known
4. A. years
C. evenings
5. A. helpful
C. hateful
6. A. what
C. how
7. A. Even so
C. In fact
8. A. difficulties
C. trouble
9. A. get
C. receive
10. A. troubles
C. fears
11. A. in the day
C. in the school
12. A. enjoy
C. share
13. A. while
C. so
14. A. happy
C. painful
15. A. have
C. are
16. A. to dislike
C. to cheat
17. A. a little
C. some
18. A. confidence
C. action
19. A. hard
C. naturally
20. A. pass
C. face
- D. teachers
B. understood
D. watched
B. times
D. days
B. harmful
D. bitter
B. why
D. that
B. Though
D. Therefore
B. life
D. fears
B. suffer
D. take
B. diseases
D. worries
B. in the dreams
D. at home
B. know
D. get
B. but
D. as a result
B. interesting
D. unforgettable
B. need
D. begin
B. to support
D. to be against
B. a complete
D. real
B. likes
D. appearance
B. easily
D. truly
B. experience
D. take

爱心词汇栏

- A stare 盯着 snap 撕咬
B clumsy 笨拙的

星期三

A

词数 173

建议时间 5 分钟

难度 ★★★★★

正确率

To communicate well with other people, you must learn to speak well, right?

Yes, but speaking isn't everything. Some experts say only 30 percent of communication comes from talking. Your gestures and other non-verbal(不用语言的) actions matter, too. But in different cultures, the same action can have different meanings.

When you have to meet someone from a different culture, be prepared. Do you know what kind of gestures and customs are appropriate? If you understand cultural differences, you'll be a better communicator—even before you open your mouth!

In many Western cultures, men stand up before they are introduced to someone important. Standing up shows politeness and respect. After that, someone usually offers to shake hands.

But in the East, typical introductions often begin and end with bowing rather than shaking hands. Sometimes even a small nod of the head is enough. Some Westerners visiting Asia misunderstand shaking hands as a sign of unfriendliness. Such a mistake could be harmful to the start of a new friendship.



- According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - All experts agree that only 30% of communication comes from talking.
 - Typical introductions often begin and end with shaking hands in Western culture.
 - In different countries, the same gesture may mean different meaning.
 - If you don't know the culture of a country, you will not misunderstand the gesture.
- What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - Misunderstanding will stop the friendship from developing.
 - Nodding is just OK.
 - Introduction can build friendship.
 - Shaking hands is most important.
- Which is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - You must stand up when you are introduced.
 - You should show your politeness when you are introduced.
 - You will do the same as you are introduced.
 - Our gestures and other nonverbal actions are very important.
- How do you understand "before you open your mouth"?
 - Before you speak.
 - Knowing the different cultures is important.
 - As soon as you talk.
 - Only understanding the different cultures can help you to communicate well.

At five he was collecting old newspapers to make money. And when he was 15 he signed his school-mates up to start a baby-sitting circle.

Now 20, third-year Cambridge University student, Peter Blackburn is managing director of a company with a £30,000 plan. And he thinks it will make more than \$15,000 by next summer.

He set up Peter Blackburn Company last year to bring out a new, colour term-planner that now students all over the UK are using.

"I felt that most of the planners going around were pretty unimaginative," he says, "I believed that I could do a better job and decided to have a go".

Blackburn agrees that he is putting far more effort into business than his computer studies course at university. While fellow students are out with their friends, he keeps in touch with his business office in Lancashire by mobile phone. Before he set up the company he spent one holiday preparing a plan that would persuade(劝说)the bank to lend him money.

"Most students work hard for a good degree because they believe that will help them get a job to support themselves," he says, "I work hard at my company, because that is what will support me next year, after I leave college."

Friends believe that Blackburn will make 1 million pounds within 5 years.

He is not quite so sure, however. "There's a lot to be done yet," he says.

- When he was quite young, Blackburn _____.
A. already made a lot of money
B. already had a business brain
C. was already managing director of a company
D. already set up his own business
- The underlined expression in the fourth paragraph "have a go", here means _____.
A. give up this job and have a new one
B. leave the company
C. have a try
D. develop my business quickly
- Which of the following best explains why Blackburn works hard at his company?
A. He wants to do more business practice before he leaves college.
B. He wants to make more money before he leaves college.
C. He wants to get a good job like most students after he leaves college.
D. He depends on the company for his living in the future.
- Choose the right order of the facts given in the passage.
a. He spent his holiday preparing a plan. b. He collected newspapers.
c. He set up his own company. d. He asked the bank for money.
e. He set up a babysitting circle.
A. e, b, c, a, d B. b, e, a, d, c C. b, e, d, a, c D. b, e, c, a, d

爱心词汇栏

A nonverbal 不用语言的

B persuade 劝说

星期四

A

词数 301

建议时间 6 分钟

难度 ★★★★★

正确率

The Beautiful Girl — Liu Yifei

"She was born for the camera," said a photographer who shot Liu Yifei's picture when she was only eight. Over the past year, Liu, an 18-year-old Chinese American, has shot to fame while playing Wang Yuyan, in Jin Yong's "Eightfold Path of the Heavenly Dragon". Millions of teenagers have been drawn in by her light smile and beautiful long hair.



"She is so beautiful on TV. She has the special character to give flesh and blood to the fairy-like and beautiful Wang Yuyan," said Yang Mingwei, a Senior 2 boy and Liu fan from Wuyi High School in Fujian.

Liu is currently a grade three student at the Beijing Film Academy, the star factory of China. But some people say that her success is only down to her beauty.

"A pretty face does not last forever. To be a good actress you must work hard and have a professional attitude," Liu said. Every day she spends hours practicing all the kungfu kicks and punches for the show.

"There have been times during filming when I have remained hanging in the air on wires for half a day as the director keeps trying to get the perfect take," said Liu recently.

Liu was born in Wuhan but moved to the US with her mother when she was 10. Things were not easy at first.

"When I started at school I went to the wrong classroom for 10 days in a row because my English was so bad. But I tried my best and eventually overcame the challenges and finally won," Liu said. "The best thing I learnt in the US is to be independent and brave," she said.

Liu said that she believes the saying that good luck only comes to those who are ready. And she is always ready for the camera.

- In the first paragraph, the photographer commented on Liu's _____.
A. beauty
B. talent as an actress
C. promising future
D. special character
- When Yang Mingwei, a student from Fujian said those words about Liu, he meant that _____.
A. Liu Yifei was very lucky to play the role of Wang Yuyan
B. she is more beautiful than Wang Yuyan
C. she did a good job in playing Wang Yuyan
D. she worked very hard when she played Wang Yuyan
- Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Liu Yifei does not think her beauty contributed to her success.
B. She is not only lucky but also hard — working.
C. She graduated from the Beijing Film Academy a couple of months ago.
D. Liu Yifei failed to improve her English when she studied in America.

What Does a Good Student Mean

China's "three-good" student system dates from the 1950s and is in 1 of change. The "three - good" student system does not include many of the qualities 2 are needed in order to be a 3 student in today's society. Being a good student is about much more than just studying hard and 4 part in activities.

A good student 5 has good grades, but also he / she respects the teacher and classmates, 6 their opinion during discussions, and sets an example for the 7 of the class. Often, there is 8 emphasis placed on only scoring well on tests. 9 in the classroom is just as important as test 10. Learning would be much more efficient and fun 11 all students were well behaved in class.

Being a good student 12 means that you have good behavior in society and at home. If you are getting well with your family and friends, perhaps you 13 a good student. In the United States we often 14 the word "well-rounded". This means you have shown that you have succeeded at many things and may 15 be a role model for others. Instead of looking at good students and good citizens as being two 16 things, I suggest combining(结合) the two ideas. It's time to look 17 class rankings and final exams. Numbers should not define a person! Each 18 is different and should be able to share their 19 with the school and society. The best students are those that 20 qualities that cause them to get a better result and be more successful.



1. A. time
C. need
2. A. that
C. what
3. A. bad
C. well
4. A. take
C. took
5. A. only
C. not only
6. A. shares
C. stares
7. A. most
C. other
8. A. much too
C. too much
9. A. Acting
C. Being
10. A. scenes
C. scores
11. A. if
C. before
12. A. either
C. also
13. A. are
C. were
14. A. use
C. get
15. A. still
C. even
16. A. different
C. important
17. A. within
C. in
18. A. student
C. reader
19. A. presents
C. gifts
20. A. has
C. have
- B. danger
D. charge
B. who
D. where
D. good
D. beautiful
B. to take
D. taking
B. just only
D. only then
B. spares
D. stays
B. rest
D. another
B. not much
D. much not
B. Action
D. Behavior
B. spots
D. stars
B. after
D. when
B. too
D. neither
B. will be
D. would be
B. make
D. find
B. yet
D. far
B. same
D. silent
B. beyond
D. out
B. teacher
D. parent
B. papers
D. giving
B. are
D. is

爱心词汇栏

- A Eightfold Path of the Heavenly Dragon《天龙八部》 the Beijing Film Academy 北京电影学院 professional attitude 专业态度 kicks and punches 踢打
- B combine 结合

星期五

A

词数 199

建议时间 4 分钟

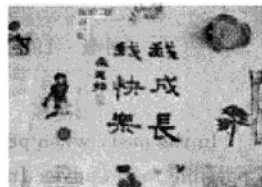
难度 ★★★

正确率

In the past, when people had problems, they went to their families or friends to get advice. Today it is possible to get advice from radio shows, TV programs and telephone hot lines, too. A hot line is a telephone line that offers a direct way of getting in touch with advisers(顾问, 指导者). Most hot lines are completely anonymous(匿名的, 不留名的)—callers do not have to say their names or telephone numbers. Most hot lines are usually free, too. Callers do not have to pay for the advice or the phone calls—even if the calls are long distance(距离). At some hot lines, the advisers are volunteers(志愿者). Other hot lines pay their advisers for their work. Usually the advisers are full-job people with years of education and experience, but sometimes, the advisers have only taken a short class before starting to work on the hot line. All the advisers listen to people and help them solve(解决) their problems.

1. A hot line is a telephone line _____.
 A. that is hot
 B. through which people get advice
 C. whose number no one knows
 D. through which callers take a short class
2. When people call the hot line advisers, they _____.
 A. often give their names and telephone numbers
 B. generally have to pay for the long distance calls
 C. usually pay nothing for most of the calls and advice
 D. always try to get in touch with the volunteer advisers
3. The advisers working at hot lines _____.
 A. are not all paid
 B. are all volunteers
 C. all have years of education and experience
 D. have all been trained for a short time
4. How do the hot line advisers work?
 A. They do what the callers tell them to do.
 B. They listen to the callers and take their advice.
 C. They give the callers advice.
 D. They go to the callers' houses to help them.
5. The writer of the article seems to think that _____.
 A. with hot lines people won't get advice from their families or friends
 B. hot lines help the callers a lot
 C. people had better pay for the advice and phone calls
 D. the hot line advisers will solve all of the callers' problems

Every day we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask us some questions. Sometimes, the classmates will ask your opinions of the work of the class. When you are telling others in the class what you have found out about these topics, remember that they must be able to hear what you are saying. You are not taking part in a family conversation or having a chat(闲谈) with friends—you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent, waiting to hear what you have to say. You must speak so that they can hear you—loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.



Remember, too, that it is the same if you are called to an interview whether it is with a professor of your school or a government official who might meet you. The person you are seeing will try to put you at your ease(轻松)but the situation is somewhat(一点儿)different from that of in ordinary conversation. You must take special care that you can be heard.

- When you speak to the class, you should speak _____.
A. as loudly as possible B. in a low voice
C. loudly D. forcefully
- Usually, when you speak to the class, the class is _____.
A. noisy B. quiet
C. having a rest D. serious
- The situation in the class is _____ that in your house.
A. not very different from B. sometimes the same as
C. sometimes not the same as D. not the same as
- If you are having a conversation with an official, the most important thing for you is _____.
A. to show your ability
B. to be very gentle
C. to make sure that you can be heard
D. to put the official at ease
- The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. that we must use different ways at different situations
B. that we must speak loudly
C. that we must keep silent at any time
D. that we must talk with the class

爱心词汇栏

- A adviser 顾问, 指导者 anonymous 匿名的, 不留名的 distance 距离 volunteer 志愿者 solve 解决
- B chat 闲谈 ease 轻松 somewhat 一点儿

周末小盘点

1 完形填空

Mr. Henry taught sixth-grade science. On the first day of class, he gave us a 1 about an animal called the "Cattywampus", a kind of animal that died out during the ice age. He 2 around a skull(头盖骨) as he walked. We all took 3 and later had a test. When he returned my paper, I was 4. There was a big red "X" at each of my answers. I had failed! 5 must be some mistake! I had written down 6 what Mr. Henry said. Then I learned that everyone in the class had 7. What had happened? Very simple, Mr. Henry 8. He had invented this Cattywampus. There had never 9 any such animal. The information in our notes was, 10, incorrect. Did we expect our marks for incorrect answers? Needless to say, we were 11. What kind of test was this? And what kind of teacher? Mr. Henry said he 12 we would learn something from this experience. 13 and textbooks are not perfect. 14 no one is. He told us not to 15 our minds go to sleep, and to speak out 16 we ever thought he or the textbook was wrong.

Every class was an exciting one 17 Mr. Henry. I can still remember some science periods from beginning to end. I haven't made any great scientific subjects, 18 Mr. Henry's class gave

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. magazine | B. book |
| C. report | D. lecture |
| 2. A. walked | B. grasped |
| C. passed | D. looked |
| 3. A. notes | B. exercises |
| C. attentions | D. cares |
| 4. A. excited | B. inspired |
| C. worried | D. surprised |
| 5. A. There | B. It |
| C. He | D. I |
| 6. A. exactly | B. fast |
| C. slowly | D. quietly |
| 7. A. failed | B. defeated |
| C. succeeded | D. beat |
| 8. A. announced | B. expressed |
| C. proved | D. explained |
| 9. A. had | B. stayed |
| C. been | D. kept |
| 10. A. however | B. otherwise |
| C. besides | D. therefore |
| 11. A. happy | B. worried |
| C. excited | D. angry |
| 12. A. suggested | B. meant |
| C. hoped | D. wished |
| 13. A. Teachers | B. Headmasters |
| C. Students | D. Persons |
| 14. A. after all | B. in fact |

me and my classmates something 19, like the courage to look people in the 20 and tell them they are wrong. He also showed us that you can have fun doing it.



- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | C. at any time | D. above all |
| 15. A. permit | | B. let |
| | C. leave | D. help |
| 16. A. that | | B. whether |
| | C. while | D. if |
| 17. A. with | | B. about |
| | C. of | D. for |
| 18. A. but | | B. and |
| | C. so | D. or |
| 19. A. strange | | B. important |
| | C. curious | D. serious |
| 20. A. eye | | B. brain |
| | C. head | D. hand |

2 阅读理解

A

Most Americans enjoy moving from place to place. For example, they often drive their cars 120 to 160 kilometres away just to have dinner with a friend or even fly to Europe just for watching a football match. In some states only one person in five lives in a place for more than five years. One may be born in one city, and go to school in another. He may finish his middle school in two or three cities, and then attend a college far across the country. When he has entered business, he may possibly move from job to job. Moving from one job to another, which is called "job-hopping", is a very common practice in the United States. Jobhopping is good to workers, because every change of a job gives them a chance to move up to a higher position and to get better pay. And job-hopping also gives bosses the chance to get new ideas and skills that different people bring to their companies and factories.

21. According to this passage, Americans often travel _____.
- A. in order to have dinner with their friends
- B. in order to watch football matches
- C. to enjoy themselves
- D. in order to find a new job
22. In some places in America, _____ for more than five years.
- A. most people stay in one place

23. In the USA, job-hopping _____.
A. has become the custom (习惯)
B. has helped young people to attend a college
C. has helped students to enter business
D. has helped workers in traveling
24. The writer thinks _____.
A. job-hopping does good either to workers or to the bosses
B. job-hopping does good neither to the workers nor to the bosses
C. little of the job-hopping
D. highly of the job-hopping
25. The writer wants to say _____.
A. if the country is rich, probably people don't like to move
B. if the country is rich, probably people like to change their homes in different places
C. job-hopping may cause trouble in the country
D. job-hopping may cause some people to lose their jobs

Eating in space is different from eating on earth. The food that astronauts(宇航员) carry with them does not look like the food you eat.

Some food is carried in closed bags. It is cooked and frozen(冷冻)before the astronauts get it. All the water is removed from the food. In the spaceship, the astronaut puts the water back. He "shoots" hot or cold water into the food bag with a special gun. He eats the food through a small hole in the bag.

Other foods come in bite(一口)sizes. The astronaut puts a whole piece in his mouth at once. There can be no crumbs(碎屑). Crumbs would float(漂浮) around the spaceship and get in the way. Meat and cake often come in bite-size pieces.

Astronauts cannot drink water from open cups. The water would float in drops in the air. The water is put in the special gun. The astronaut shoots the water into his mouth.

Eating in space is not easy. Astronauts must learn to eat his way.

26. The main idea of the story is that _____.

- A. astronauts can't eat or drink in a spaceship
B. eating and drinking is a special problem in space
C. there is no food or water in a space ship
D. there is more food and water in space than on earth
27. Some food carried in closed bags by astronauts is _____.
A. full of water
B. cooked
C. frozen and unwatered
D. both B and C
28. Why can't the astronauts drink water from open cups?
A. The cups would be broken in the air.
B. The water would come out of the open cups and move about lightly.
C. The astronauts aren't thirsty at all.
D. The cups are not strong enough.
29. Which of the following sentences is wrong?
A. The food that astronauts carry with them is not different from the food we eat.
B. Astronauts eat food through a small hole in the bag.
C. Eating in space is difficult.
D. In order to eat, astronauts must learn some ways.

短文
改错

- Around in the world more and more people are
taken part in dangerous sports and activities. Of
course, there have always been people have looked
for adventure. They look for an immediately pleasure
from a dangerous activity what may last only a few
minutes or even second. Bungee jumping is considered
a good example of such a activity. You jump from a
high place 200 meters on the ground with a rope
tied to your ankles. You fall at up to 150 kilometers
an hour until the rope stops you hit the ground.
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____



美丽英文

1. Everyone in the world can change! 每個人都能改變!
2. Go out and do it! 努力去做!